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THE

FRENCH GENDERS

TAUGHT

In Six Fables;

BEING

A PLAIN AND EASY ART OF MEMORY,

BY WHICH THE GENDERS OF

15,548

French Nouns

MAY BE LEARNED IN A FEW HOURS.

BY THE

MASTER OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

QUEBEC:

Reprinted from the 4th London Edition, for R. Dupont, by

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1827.

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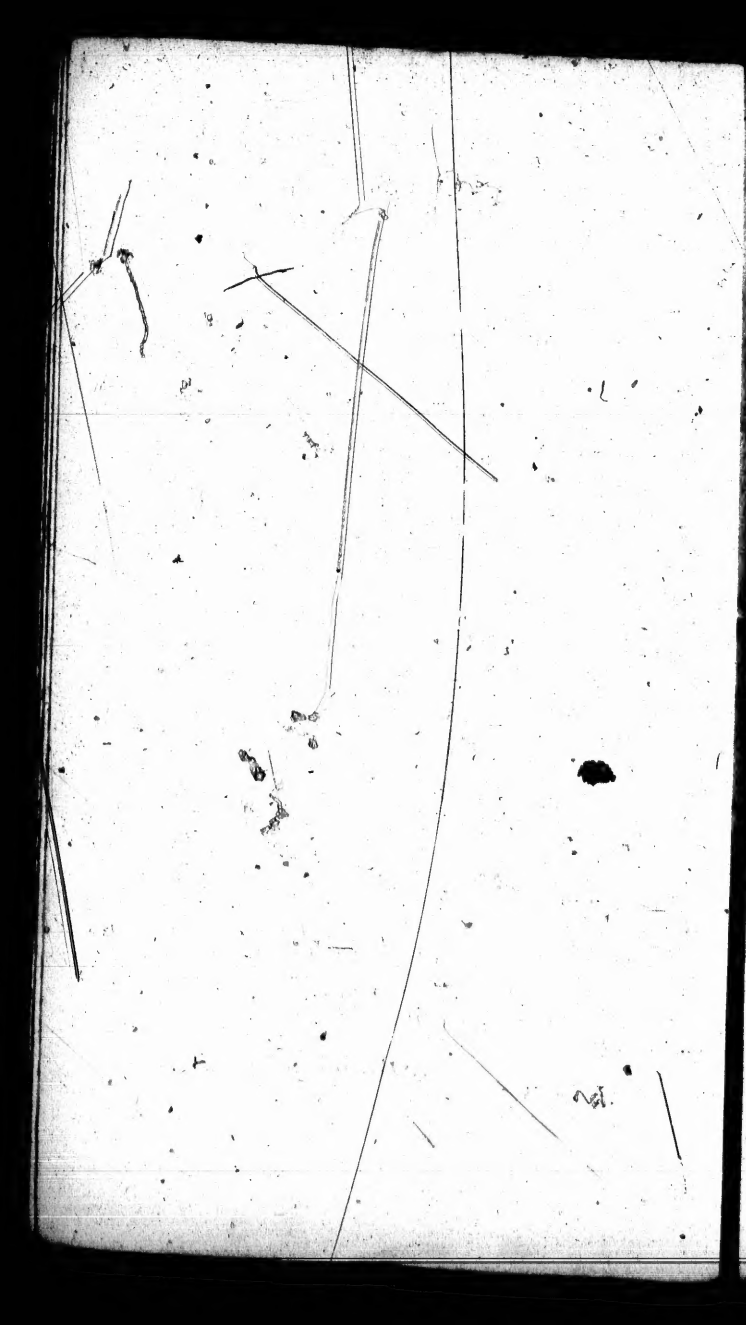
ADVERTISEMENT.

THE opinion the Publisher of this little work had formed of its utility in assisting the student in the French language in acquiring a knowledge of the genders of the nouns, and in impressing them strongly on his memory, having been fully confirmed by the approbation bestowed upon it by several eminent Teachers in this city, to whom it has been submitted; he has been induced to print an edition, as well for the benefit of his own scholars and the public in general, as in the hope of deriving some pecuniary advantage from the sale of the work. He trusts that his brother Printers will not deprive him of his just recompense, by bringing out another edition, or that, at least, they will allow him sufficient time to dispose of his stock on hand ere they do so; which, should no such interference take place, he conceives he may reasonably hope to do before another copy can be procured from England; that which is in his possession being, as he believes, the only one at present in Quebec, if not in the Canadas.

It may be added, in proof of the reputation of this little work in England, that it passed through FOUR EDITIONS in London in the short space of *two months*.

ROBERT DUPONT.

Quebec, Jan. 1827.



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PREFACE.

In the publication of this work, which was composed chiefly for the use of my own scholars, I am influenced by a thorough conviction and experience of its utility.

Its object is to remove the greatest obstacle to the acquirement of the French language, by fixing indelibly in the memory *the genders of the French nouns;* without a perfect knowledge of which, it is impossible to speak that language with even tolerable propriety.

French is now learned by almost every class of the British youth, and its importance duly appreciated. It is a species of universal passport —a general medium of communication on the Continent. In the foreign tour and the domestic circle, in war and in commerce, this language is of incalculable value. In the counting-house and the camp, in the splendid assembly and in the distant port, those who can write and speak French possess a decided advantage over those who cannot.*

* Smollett (George II. chap. xi.) relates, that in the night which preceded the battle on the heights of Abraham, General Wolfe and his army, who were sailing down the River St. Lawrence in the dark, were saved from defeat by the readiness of an English officer, who replied so skilfully to the challenges of the French sentinels, that

I am persuaded, therefore, that this little book will prove generally acceptable; as, by a very plain and easy method, it leads the learner over the most difficult step to this useful and elegant acquirement.

The most striking difference between the English and French languages consists in the genders of their nouns. In English, we call a male by the masculine term, *he;* a female, by the feminine term, *she;* and anything inanimate by the neuter term, *it*. The French likewise call a male *he*, and a female *she*, as we do; but by a fault in the genius of their language, they have no neuter, but call every inanimate thing either *he* or *she*, making it masculine or femi-

they mistook our troops for a French detachment, and suffered them to pass. The historian remarks, that the consequence of discovery at that moment would have been the total destruction of the army. Here, then, we see that a British army was preserved, a glorious victory gained, and Quebec and all Canada secured to England, because an Englishman had learned French well. (a)

(a) The following account of this transaction is given by W. Smith, Esquire, in his recently published History of Canada:—

"Captain Donald McDonald, a very gallant officer of Fraser's Highlanders, commanded the advanced guard of the light infantry, and was consequently among the foremost on shore: as soon as he and his men gained the height, he was challenged by a sentry, and with great presence of mind, from his knowledge of the French service, answered him according to their manner: it being yet dark, he came up to him, told him he was sent there with a large command, and to call off all the other men of his party who were ranged along the hill, for that he would take care to give a good account of the B—— Anglois, if they persisted. This finesse had the desired effect, and saved many lives."

B. D.

nine; and hence arises the difficulty. A child learning French can see no reason why a *chair* or a *table* should be called *she*, or why a *hinge* or a *nail* should be called *he*; these things are neither males nor females, and it therefore appears strange to the learner that they should be classed as masculines and feminines; but they are so classed, and must be learned correctly. To accomplish this is a very great difficulty to all persons learning French; it is extremely troublesome to pupils even of the quickest talents and most retentive memory, who learn from the French grammars now in use. Though some of them are extremely well-arranged for grammatical instruction in other respects, in regard to the *genders* they are entirely destitute of any contrivance to assist the memory; while the almost endless lists of rules and exceptions are fit only to harass and discourage learners of even the readiest abilities. So impracticable are these rules, that I have known masters to recommend their pupils to go completely through the French dictionary, and copy out all the nouns, prefixing the gender to each—a labour of weeks; and I much question whether a twentieth part of them would by that method be fixed in the mind, unless the copying was many times repeated: and after all the trouble and consumption of time, the pupil, being without any *certain rules*, would seldom feel an absolute confidence in the correctness of his memory.

To obviate the necessity of this disheartening labour on the one hand, or recurrence to a confused labyrinth of insufficient rules on the other,

the learner is here furnished with a plain "ART or MEMORY," from which I am convinced that the genders of all the French nouns may be learned in a few hours, and learned so as never to be forgotten. I feel the more confident on this point, as a French teacher of great experience, who has taught French in England during the last 42 years, and to whom I explained my plan, assured me that many natives of France would derive great benefit from this book, in fixing the genders in the memory. I offer it, therefore, to the public in general, and to teachers in particular, with a certainty that it will fully answer the purpose desired, and by putting within the reach of all, what has hitherto been scarcely attainable by any, it will be found equally beneficial to the teacher, the pupil, and the adult.

Knowledge and learning cannot be acquired without exertion: those who aspire to possess these distinctions must prove by industry and perseverance that they deserve them: but much may be done to assist the memory by art and method, and it is the duty of every teacher to render the path of improvement as smooth as possible.

W. R. GOODLUCK, Jun.

Classical and Commercial Academy,
5, St. Bennett's Place,
Gracechurch Street,
June 8th, 1826.

Introduction.

THE system by which the genders of the French nouns may be most readily and firmly fixed in the memory, begins by classing them by their final syllables. Thus there are 643 nouns ending in *er*, which are all masculine except two: there are 144 ending in *oir*, all masculine without a single exception: 70 in *al*, 24 in *ais*, and 83 in *ard*, all masculine without exception: and 305 in *et*, all masculine except one word. Therefore, if these six endings can be fixed in the memory *as masculines*, the learner will know the genders of 1269 nouns.

But the difficulty is to remember long lists of terminations, and to fix in the mind the gender of each. There are many grammars where whole pages are filled with terminations and exceptions; but they contain nothing to assist the memory—no clue by which the ending is connected to its own particular gender. Those who learn from these books may perhaps remember that all nouns ending in *ais* are of the *same* gender; but there being no guide or catchword to assign *ait* to the masculines, they must be continually in doubt.

My plan to help the memory is this: I have introduced the masculine endings in three *Fables*,

the actors in which fables are masculine; every noun in these three fables is masculine; and no nouns are admitted into them but such as give the rules. Thus the endings mentioned above are given in the first four lines of the first fable, which a pupil can easily learn in half an hour, and will thus acquire the genders of five thousand seven hundred and forty French nouns.

LE CHEVAL ET LE LOUP.

Un *sanglier*, fier de son *pouvoir*,
Prenant le *frais* dans un *bosquet*,
Rencontra un beau soir
Par hasard un *baudet*.

Here the word *cheval* will fix the nouns in *al*; *sanglier*, those in *er*; and so of the rest. Having learned these fables by heart, perfectly, which, as there are only three in number, may be accomplished in a very few hours, the pupil, when he meets with a noun ending like any one of those nouns given in the fables, will easily ascertain the gender by recurring to the guiding word. For instance, if he wants to use a word ending in *ois* or in *ard*, he will immediately call to mind the words *frais* or *baudet*, and remembering that those nouns occur in the fable with *masculine actors*, viz. *a wild boar*, *a horse*, and *a man*, he will decide at once and with confidence that *ois* and *ard* are masculine terminations, and that the word he wants is masculine. The feminine endings, being introduced in three fables having a female speaker in each of them, and every noun in them feminine,

will be fixed in the memory in the same manner. The exceptions, which are not very numerous, must be learned by heart. The pupil must remember that the NOUNS ONLY give the rule; they are printed in italics, to be more readily observed; but of course a person learning French cannot be so ignorant of grammar as to find any difficulty in distinguishing the substantives from the other parts of speech.

In the perusal of these fables, I trust that the reader will remember, that as the plan required a certain number of endings to be introduced with connexion in a fable, all the masculines being in one place and all the feminines in another, there could be little choice as to words and phrases. This ought to disarm all criticism against the construction of the lines and sentences.

For the peculiarity and oddity of some of the lines, I shall make no apology, as the practice of Von Feinagle in his admirable "Art of Memory," and the experience of all who have formed systems to aid the memory, agree in proving that eccentric, quaint, or, as they may be called, *out of the way expressions*, are much more easily fixed in the recollection than sentences unmarked by any peculiarity.

FIRST MASCULINE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 5740 *Nouns.*

LE CHEVAL ET LE SANGLIER.

Un *sanglier*, (1) fier de son *pouvoir*, (2)
Prenant le *frais* (3) dans un *bosquet*, (4)
Rencontra un beau soir,
Par *hazard* (5) un bidet.
Ho! *maraud*, (6) dit-il en *furieux*, (7)
Qui te rend si audacieux ?
Que fais-tu ici *malotru* ? (8)
Oh *rien!* (9) Rien dis-tu!
Je suis le *roi* (10) et le *maitre* (11) ici; Pardi !
De *Juin* (12) à *Mai*, (13) de Mercredi à *Mardi:* (14)
Et si dès *l'instant*, (15) sans dire *mot*, (16)
Tu ne tournes pas le *dos*, (17)
Fat! (18) je te mangerai comme un gigot.
Le *cheval* (19) en ce *cas*, (20)
Retourna sur ses pas ;
Vite, comme de *lait* (21) ou de *vin* (22) un *océan* (23)
Coule dans l'*estomac* (24) d'un *gourmand;* (25)
Aussi vite qu'un *oiseau* (26) ou le *vent*. (27)
Notre cheval en *furibond*, (28)
Pour se venger de cet *affront* (29)
A l'*homme* (30) s'adressa :
Et son *antagoniste* (31) lui nomma.
Oui dit l'homme, mais un *mord*, (32) un *licou*, (33)
Il faut le mettre sur le cou.

Il n'aime point le licou,
Et il croit que le *frein*, (34)
N'a pas le bon *goût* (35)
De l'*herbage* (36) ou du *grain*. (37)
Néanmoins il part, et dans le *viandis* (38)
Il trouve son ennemi.
Plein de courage et de *fiel*, (39)
Comme l'*éclair* (40) *feu* (41) du ciel,
Ils s'élancent sur le tyran ;
Et le *chasseur* (42) mort l'étend.
Le cheval le remercie
Avec beaucoup d'*esprit* : (43)
Et maintenant que j'ai mon *but*, (44)
Adieu ! dit-il, mais l'homme l'arrête d'un *refus* ! (45)
Non ! non ! mon pauvre fou,
J'ai *besoin* (46) de vous,
Dit le chasseur, et puis
Il l'entraine au logis.
Ainsi l'*orgueil* (47) et l'outrage,
Furent punis dans le sanglier :
Et le cheval par un dur esclavage,
Paya cher le *plaisir* (48) de s'être vengé.

NOTES TO THE FIRST MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Sanglier*. There are 643 nouns ending in *er*, all masculines except la mer, the sea, and une cuiller, a spoon. I recommend those learners who are advanced beyond childhood to fix all exceptions in the memory, by forming them into short sentences, after the manner of Feinagle,

in his "Art of Memory." For instance, they might say, *the man who attempts to learn without method, is like one who tries to empty the sea with a spoon*: vider la *mer* avec une *cuiller*. After which it is scarcely possible that the words mer and cuiller could enter the mind without being remembered as exceptions.

2. *Pouvoir.* There are 144 words in *oir* all masculine.

3. *Frais.* 24 in *ais* all masculine.

4. *Bosquet.* 305 French nouns end in *et*: the only one feminine is une fôret, a forest.

5. *Hasard.* 83 in *ard* are all masculine.

6. *Marmot.* 22 ending in *ot*, all masculine.

7. *Furieux.* The learner will observe that this adjective is here used as a substantive. French adjectives are very frequently made substantives. There are 50 nouns in *eur*, all masculine.

8. *Malotru.* There are 49 nouns in *u*, of which glu, birdlime, tribu, a tribe, and vertu, virtue, are feminine. Bru, a daughter-in-law, is feminine of course. Words which are masculines or feminines *absolute*, as designating males and females, it is not necessary to except particularly, as their gender must be immediately obvious.

9. *Rien.* 78 in *en*, all masculine.

10. *Roi.* Of 24 in *oi*, loi and foi, law and faith, are the only feminines, except parvi, a wall, which is chiefly used in the plural.

11. *Maître.* 3 in *aître*, masculine.

12. *Poin.* 1 in *oin*, masculine.

13. *Mal.* 17 in *al*, all masculine.

14. *Mardi.* There are 98 nouns in *i*, of which the feminines are merci, mercy, fourmi, an ant, and l'après midi, the afternoon.

15. *Instant.* 123 in *ant*, many of which are participles converted into substantives, are all masculines.

16. *Mot.* Of 102 in *ot* the only feminine is la dot, the marriage portion.

17. *Dos.* 19 in *os*, all masculine.

18. *Fat.* 128 in *at*, all masculine.

19. *Cheval.* 69 in *al*, all masculine.

20. *Cas.* 68 in *as*, all masculine.

21. *Lait.* 15 in *ait*, all masculine.

22. *Vin.* Of 289 in *in*, fin, the end, is the only feminine.

23. *Océan.* 95 in *an*, all masculine.

24. *Estomac.* 21 in *ac*, all masculine.

25. *Gourmand.* 13 in *and*, all masculine.

26. *Oiseau.* Of 226 nouns in *au*, peau, the skin, and eau, water, are the only feminines.

27. *Vent.* Of 719 nouns in *ent*, gent, a nation, and dent, a tooth, are the only feminines; with jument, a mare, of course.

28. *Fureibond.* 10 in *ond*, all masculine.

29. *Affront.* 6 in *ont*, all masculine.

30. *Homme.* There are 13 in *omme*, of which somme, a sum, gomme, gum, and pomme, an apple, are feminine. Somme, a sleep or nap, is masculine.

31. *Antagoniste.* Of 151 in *iste*, piste, a footstep, batiste, cambric, and liste, a list, are feminine.

32. *Mord.* 13 in *ord*, all masculine.

33. *Lieou.* 41 in *ou*, all masculine.

34. *Frein.* 9 in *ein*, all masculine.

35. *Goût.* 28 in *out*, all masculine.

36. *Herbage.* There are 374 nouns in *age*,

of which the following are feminine: rage, rage, image, an image, page, a page of a book, cage, a cage, nage, the act of sailing, ambages, doubtful expressions, and passerage and saxifrage, the names of plants. The two last are seldom used.

37. *Grain.* Of 66 in *ain*, la main, the hand, is feminine: it takes its gender from the Latin manus.

38. *Viandis.* Of 127 in *is*, souris, a mouse, vis, a screw, brebis, a sheep, and fleur de lis, are feminine; as are Iris and Themis, of course, as females.

39. *Fiel.* 45 in *el*, all masculine.

40. *Eclair.* 17 in *air*, all masculine, except la chair, the flesh, which is derived from and follows the Latin caro, carnis.

41. *Feu.* 30 in *eu*, all masculine.

42. *Chasseur.* As words of this ending occur very frequently, the learner must be quite perfect in this note. There are 1234 words in *eur*, all masculine but 67; but though the exceptions are so numerous, they may be learned in two minutes. Remember that, *except six*, all the masculine nouns in *eur* designate men in their actions or trade, and are derived from verbs, or Latin nouns in *or*, as parleur, jaseur, acteur, lecteur, &c. The six masculines in *eur*, which do not designate men, are heur, luck, and its compounds bonheur, malheur, with honneur, deshonneur, and pleurs, tears. Therefore, except the above *six*, whenever the learner meets with a word in *eur* which expresses a living creature, he must remember it is masculine: and if it does not, it is feminine. The 67 feminines in

eur express properties and qualities, as laideur, ugliness, hauteur, height, rougeur, redness, &c.

43. *Esprit.* 44 in *it*, all masculine.

44. *But.* 22 in *ut*, all masculine.

45. *Refus.* 34 in *us*, all masculine.

46. *Besoin.* 15 in *oin*, all masculine. The reader will observe that I could not well include *oin* in the rule of *in*, *ait* in the rule of *it*, &c.; as, though the gender is the same, the pronunciation is so different, that the memory would not easily refer besoin to vin, or lait to esprit.

47. *Orgueil.* 78 in *il*, all masculine.

48. *Plaisir.* 17 in *ir*, all masculine.

The learner will observe, that though in these fables a termination is sometimes repeated, yet none are to be found but such as give the rule; therefore the repetition will help, rather than confuse the memory: thus, for a word in *ot* or *age*, if mot and herbage do not instantly occur to the mind as the guiding word, gigot and courage very probably may; and so of the rest.

SECOND MASCULINE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 1470 *Nouns.*

LES DEUX MILITAIRES ET L'OURS.

Deux *fils* (1) de *Mars* (2) frais et gaillards,
Pour voyager prirent leur *départ;* (3)
Et firent entr'eux le *marché* (4)
De mutuellement s'assister.
Au déclin du *jour* (5)
Ils entendent un grand *bruit;* (6)
Et en hurlant un *ours* (7)
D'un *bois* (8) sortit.
Il vient droit à nos *militaires;*
Ils ne peuvent fuir, et que faire?
Un d'eux léger et dispos,
Laisse son *compagnon* (10) seul;
Et s'élançant d'un *saut,* (11)
Grimpe sur un *tilleul.* (12)
L'autre, qui toujours le *rosbif* (13) aima,
Et qui buvait comme un *Czar,* (14) ou un *Bacha,* (15)
Et qui était aussi gras et gros
Qu'un *moine,* (16) ou qu'un *populo;* (17)
Dans un *sillon* (18) s'etendit,
Tout de son *long;* (19) et le *mort* (20) contrefit.
L'ours s'approche en *courroux;* (21)
Mais il manque son *coup;* (22)
Car en lui flairant le *corps,* (23)
Il prend notre homme pour un mort.
Et comme aux *cadâvres* (24) il ne touche pas,
Grognant comme un *dogue* (25) il s'en va.

Le *matamore* (26) de l'*arbre* (27) descendit,
Et demanda ce que l'ours avait dit;
Car du haut dit-il j'ai observé
Que de près il semblait te parler.
Oui! il m'a averti lui dit-il,
Que celui qui déserte son ami,
Dans le *temps* (28) du *péril* (29)
N'est digne que de mépris.

NOTES TO THE SECOND MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Fils.* There are 6 nouns in *ils*, all masculine.
2. *Mars.* 7 in *ars*, all masculine.
3. *Départ.* Of 24 in *art*, hart, a halter, part, a part, and its compounds quotepart and plûpart, are the only feminines.
4. *Marché.* The learner must take particular notice that nouns ending in é with the acute accent are to be divided into *two classes*: viz. 1st, those which end in té, as bonté, beauté, &c. and 2d, those where the final é is preceded by some other letter than *t*, as marché, curé, abbé, café, &c. It is only with the latter class we have to do in this place, as té is a feminine ending, and is noticed in Note 20 of the First Feminine Fable, at the word beauté.—Remember, therefore, that every one of the 347 words ending in é with the acute accent, not immediately preceded by t, is *masculine*, except these 4 feminines: pitié, pity, moitié, moiety, amitié, friendship, and inimitié, hatred; which may be fixed in this sentence, C'est grand *pitié* quand un homme change l'*amitié* qu'il avait pour sa *moitié* en *inimitié*.

5. *Jour.* Of 28 in *our* and 6 in *ur*, all are masculine except cour, a court, and its compounds, and tour, a tower, a castle at chess; tour, a turn, a trick. A turner's tool is masculine.

6. *Bruit.* Of 15 in *uit*, nuit, night, is the only feminine: minuit, midnight, is masculine.

7. *Ours.* There are 11 in *ours*, all masculine; *s* sounds in un ours.

8. *Bois.* Of 23 in *ois*, the only feminine is fois, time.

9. *Militaire.* There are 198 words in *aire*: they are all masculine except 11 names of plants, as zedoaire, &c. and affaire, business, aire, a floor, glaire, the white of an egg, paire, a pair, grammaire, grammar, chaire, a pulpit, and jugulaire, the jugular vein.

10. *Compagnon.* As about one-ninth part of the French substantives end in *on*, the learner must be very exact in their genders. They are subdivided into four classes, nouns in *ion* and *aison*, which belong to the feminines, and *illon* and *on*, which belong to the masculines. For *illon* see note 18 of this fable. Of those which end in *on* (without being in *ion*, *aison*, and *illon*) there are 405. These are all masculine except 4 designations of women, as laideron, &c. and the following 14, which I have formed into a sentence, to help the memory: Cet homme en *pamoison*, qu'on entraine en *prison* avec des *maudissons*, a commis une *trahison*, car on l'envoya pour acheter du blé dans la *moisson*, pour en fournir à *foison* toute la *garnison*; mais suivant sa *façon*, il dépensa tout en *boisson* et *chansons*. Il a vendu sa *toison* pour sa *rançon*. Cette *leçon* doit être sa *guerison*. The exceptions in *on* are in italics.

11. *Saut.* 14 in *aut*, all masculine.

12. *Tilleul.* 10 in *eul*, all masculine.

13. *Rosbif.* Roast-beef. The French also say un rosbif d'agneau, a roasted quarter of lamb. There are 47 in *if*, all masculine.

14. *Czar.* 9 in *ar*, all masculine.

15. *Bacha.* The 65 nouns in *a* are all words adopted from other languages: they are all masculine, except sépia, bandora, talpa, falaca, and vimula.

16. *Moine.* Of 12 in *oine*, all are masculine except the names of plants and stones.

17. *Populo.* Of 43 in *o*, mostly borrowed from the Italian, the only exception is virago, which is feminine of course, as denoting a female.

18. *Sillon.* 44 in *illon*, all masculine without exception.

19. *Long.* 2 in *ong*, both masculine.

20. *Mort* here means a dead man. La mort, death, is the only feminine of 21 in *ort*.

21. *Courroux.* Of 9 in *oux*, toux, a cough, is the only feminine.

22. *Coup.* 5 in *oup*, all masculine.

23. *Corps.* 2 in *orps*, both masculine.

24. *Cadavres.* 2 in *avre*, both masculine.

25. *Dogue.* Of 26 in *ogue*, the only feminines are drogue, églogue, vogue, synagogue, and pirogue, a canoe.

26. *Mutamore.* Of 19 in *ore*, mandragore, métaphore, and pécore, are feminine.

27. *Arbre.* 3 in *arbre*, all masculine.

28. *Temps.* 8 in *emps*, all masculine.

29. *Peril.* 32 in *il*, all masculine without exception.

THIRD MASCULINE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 567 Nouns.

L'AVIDE (1) TROMPÉ ET PUNI.

A un *Arabe,* (2) *esclave* (3) à Rome, (4) on avait dit
Que dans un *cénotaphe* (5) il y avait un *trésor,* (6)
Vers le minuit il s'y introduit,
Croyant y gagner un *kilogramme* (7) d'or.
Un sac de *cuir* (8) pesant il y trouva,
Que tout joyeux il emporta :
Mais il trouva du *mécompte* (9) quand il l'examinait ;
Car au lieu de l'or qu'il attendait,
Il n'y trouve que *nombre* (10) de *Larves* (11) de *plomb* (12)
Et de *cuivre,* (13) auxquels les prêtres de Rome
Des dieux des *âtres* (14) donnaient le *nom.* (15)
Les *parens* (16) du *défunt* (17) informés du sacrilége,
Entraînèrent le *coupable* (18) devant le *siége* (19)
Du *consul* (20) de Rome, des *juges* [illegible] *prodige ;* (22)
Qui dit, le *bien-être* (23) du *public* (24) exige
Que ce *vol* (25) *d'iconoclaste* (26) soit puni ;
Et que *vingt* (27) coups de bâton soient le *prix* (28)
D'avoir mépris*é l'asile* (29) des morts,
Et les *emblèmes* (30) des dieux que Rome adore.

Par le *travail* (31) du *ministre* (32) et du *disci-*
ple (33) du droit
[illegible] (34) souffre avec *stoïcisme* (35) le
châtiment de son *exploit* (36)
Et ses compagnons dit de *sang froid* (37)
Messires! (38) avant de courir aucun *risque* (39)
sachez pourquoi!

NOTES TO THE THIRD MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Aride.* There are 38 nouns in *ide:* the feminines are ride, a wrinkle, bride, a bridle, guide, a rein, with egide, pyramide, and cantharide.

2. *Arabe.* Of 12 in *abe* all are masculine but Souabe, Suabia, and syllabe, a syllable. By a singularity, the compounds of syllable, as monosyllable, &c. are masculine.

3. *Esclave.* Of 19 in *ave* the feminines are cave, a cellar, rave, a radish, with octave, bave, entraves, and épaves, strayed animals.

4. *Rome.* 27 in *ome*, all masculine.

5. *Cénotaphe.* Of 31 in *aphe*, all are masculine except épigraphe, épitaphe, orthographe.

6. *Trésor.* 12 in *or*, all masculine.

7. *Kilogramme.* There are 19 nouns in *amme*; of which all that do not end in gramme are feminine, as are anagramme and épigramme.

8. *Cuir.* 1 in *uir*, masculine.

9. *Mécompte.* 7 in *ompte*, 2 in *omte*, all masculine.

10. *Nombre.* 9 in *ombre*, all masculine except ombre, shade.

11. *Lares.* The Lares were among the Romans household gods, or gods of the fireside, where small metal images of them, a few inches long, were placed. They were so called from *Lar*, home. Of 19 nouns in *are*, the feminines are eithare, tare, fanfare, and tiare.

12. *Plomb.* 4 in *omb*, all masculine.

13. *Cuivre.* Of 8 in *ivre*, livre, a pound weight, is the only feminine: livre, a book, is masculine.

14. *Âtre.* 20 in *atre*, all masculine but matre, bad silk, 4 in *artre*, all masculine but tartre, a salt.

15. *Nom.* 7 in *om*, all masculine.

16. *Parens.* 11 in *ens*, all masculine.

17. *Défunt.* 3 in *unt*, all masculine.

18. *Coupable.* 20 in *able*, all masculine except fable, table, and étable.

19. *Siége.* 11 in *ège*, all masculine.

20. *Consul.* 8 in *ul*, all masculine.

21. *Juge.* 10 in *uge*, all masculine.

22. *Prodige.* Of 14 in *ige*, tige, the body of a tree, is feminine.

23. *Bien-être.* Of 36 in *etre*, guêtre, a gaiter, and fenêtre, a window, are the only feminines.

24. *Public.* 10 in *ic*, all masculine.

25. *Vol.* 19 in *ol*, all masculine.

26. *Iconoclaste*, from two Greek words, signifies a breaker and despiser of sacred images. Of 10 in *aste*, all are masculine except caste, a tribe, and haste, a dart, which follows the Latin hasta.

27. *Vingt.* 1 in *ingt*. Le vingt de ce mois.

28. *Prix.* Of 11 in *ix*, perdrix, a partridge, is the only feminine.

29. *Asile.* I have taken a licence to call a cenotaph "*asile des morts*;" but it means an empty tomb. Of 24 in *ile*, the feminines are pile, vigile, île, bile, file, and their compounds. The learner must distinguish *île* from *ille*, which belongs to the feminines.

30. *Emblême.* Of 36 in *eme*, brême, crême, and trirême, are feminine, and a sequence at piquet, as la septième. When part or share is spoken of, the numerals become nouns masculine, as, un douzième, twelfth part.

31. *Travail.* 24 in *ail*, all masculine.

32. *Ministre.* 5 in *istre*, all masculine, as are 6 in *astre*, 4 in *ustre*, and 7 in *estre*, except orchestre.

33. *Disciple.* 4 in *iple*, all masculine.

34. *Bêlitre.* Of 18 in *itre*, vitre, a window, épitre, mitre, and litre, are feminine.

35. *Stoicisme.* 110 in *isme*, all masculine.

36. *Exploit.* 10 in *oit*, all masculine.

37. *Sangfroid.* 2 in *oid*, and 2 in *oids*, all masculine.

38. *Messires.* 20 in *ire*, all masculine except cire, satire, mire, ire, and Hégire.

39. *Risque.* 6 in *isque*, all masculine except bisque, an advantage, and brisque, a game at cards.

The pupil having learned the three preceding fables by heart, and read the notes with attention, will know the genders of 7747 masculine nouns. I will add two easy rules, which give

377 more, and there will then remain only a few masculines *in e mute*, which by those who wish to be very exact may be learnt separately.

RULE I.

There are 310 nouns WHICH END WITH A CONSONANT, and are of terminations *different* from all those given in the six fables. These 310 nouns are all *masculine*, except faim, hunger, paix, peace, chaux, lime, clef, a key, mœurs, manners, soif, thirst, croix, a cross, noix, a nut, poix, pitch, voix, the voice, and La Toussaint, All Saints' day. Remember, therefore, that the guide to this rule is *the final* letter being a consonant.

RULE II.

There are 66 nouns of which the last vowel that sounds is a *y*: these are all *masculine* except a few words seldom used, viz. hydre, clepsydre, idylle, sybille, hymne, lymphe, nymphe, crypte, lyre, martyre, analyse, and améthyste.

Masculine Words in e mute, not comprehended in the preceding Rules.

Un sabre, a sabre
Un candélabre, a chandelier
Le sacre, the consecration
Un acte, an act
Un pacte, a compact
Un vestibule, a hall
Un scrupule, a doubt
Un pendule, a pendulum
Le crépuscule, twilight
Un globule, a small globe

Le diaphragme, the diaphragm
Un aigle, an eagle
Le vinaigre, vinegar
Un glaive, a sword
L'ambre, amber
Le blâme, reproof
Un drame, a play
Le camphre, camphor
Un cancre, a crab
Le change, change
Un mélange, a medley
Un angle, an angle
Le manque, want
Le chanvre, hemp
Un vacarme, an uproar
Un charme, a charm
Un cigarre, a cigar
Un masque, a mask
Un casque, a helmet
Un asthme, an asthma
Un saule, a willow
Un aune, an alder tree
Un royaume, a kingdom
Le baume, balm
Un pseaume, a psalm
L'axe, the axis
Le luxe, luxury
Un buste, a bust
Un muscle, a muscle
Un volume, a volume
Un rhûme, a cold
Le costume, dress
Le culte, worship
Un tumulte, a tumult
Le sucre, sugar
Un microscope, a microscope
Un télescope, a telescope
Un soliloque, a soliloquy
Un divorce, a divorce
Un orme, an elm
Un poste, a post
Un pouce, a thumb
Un tube, a tube
Le coude, the elbow
Le rougé, rouge
Le combie, the height
Un ongle, a nail or claw
Un insecte, an insect
Un dialecte, a dialect
Un spectre, a spectre
Un remede, a remedy
Un cédre, a cedar
Un siécle, an age
Le règne, reign
Un signe, a sign
Un labyrinthe, a labyrinth
Un philtre, a potion
Un chiffre, a cypher
Un trône, a throne
Un code, a code
Un période, a period
Un carrosse, a carriage
Un poëme, a poem
Un coffre, a trunk
Le linge. linen
Le bronze, bronze
Un vignoble, a vineyard
Un cloître, a monastery

These 78 nouns, with *all* those [31] ending in *acle*, *asme*, *uple*, *oxe*, and *ordre*, complete the enumeration of the masculines, which amount to 8415, including 182 designations of men ending in *e mute*, as apôtre, an apostle, oncle, an uncle, and the like, which I have omitted, as respecting their gender there can be no doubt.

FIRST FEMININE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 1048 Nouns.

L'ATTENTE DEÇUE.

Une jeune *fille* (1) avait une *douzaine* (2)
De belles *tasses* (3) de porcelaine,
Avec des *coupes*, (4) et des petites *cruches*, (5)
Des *ventouses* (6) et d'autres fanfreluches,
Que sur sa *tête* (7) à la *vente*, (8)
Portait la jolie *débitante*. (9)
Je les vendrai, dit-elle en *reverie*, (10)
Et une *chance* (11) à la loterie
Puis j'acheterais
Avec la *monnoie*. (12)
Et de *certitude* (13) certaine, grande *fortune* (14)
je gagnerai
Parceque la dernière lune je l'ai rêvé :
Et riche alors et bien mise,
J'aurai une *montre* (15) comme une *marquise* (16)
Donc j'irai à la *danse* (17)
Et tous me feront la *révérence* (18)
Quelle *taille !* (19) dira-t-on, quelle *beauté* (20)
Et puis on me priera à danser.
Pleine de la vanité
De cette fausse *idée*, (21)
Elle secoua la tête, et tout a-l'*heure !* (22)
Arriva une terrible *mésaventure :* (23)
Cette *secousse* (24) détruisit la belle *création* (25)
De son imagination ;

Sa marchandise est cassée à sa *vue* (26)
Et dans une *minute* (27) voilà sa *richesse* (28)
perdue.

Notes to the First Feminine Fable.

1. *Fille.* There are 99 nouns in *ille*, all feminine except vaudeville, a ballad, mille, a mile, codicille, quadrille, spadille, and trille.

2. *Douzaine*, 47 in *aine*, all feminine except Le Maine, a Province of France, and capitaine, a masculine absolute.

3. *Tasse.* 48 in *asse*, all feminine but Parnasse.

4. *Coupes.* 13 in *oupe*, all feminine except groupe.

5. *Cruche.* 16 in *uche*, and 19 in *ouche*, all feminine except baudruche, a technical word. piédouche, a pedestal, and 2 nouns denoting men:

6. *Ventouse.* 15 in *ouse, all* feminine.

7. *Tête.* Of 30 nouns in *ete*, all are feminine, except 6 compounds, coupe-tête, &c. and the names of men as prophète.

8. *Vente.* 35 in *ente*, all feminine except le trente, 30th day of the month.

9. *Debitante.* 49 in *ante*, all feminine, except three names of men, and rossinante, a mean horse.

10. *Réverie.* There are 715 nouns in *ie*, all feminine, except génie, genius, incendie, a con-

flagration, 2 names of men, one word from the Greek périhélie, and Le Messie, the Messiah.

11. *Chance.* 64 in *ance*, all feminine.

12. *Monnoie.* 14 in *oie*, all feminine except le foie, the liver.

13. *Certitude.* 47 in *ude*, all feminine except prélude. Most of these follow the gender of the Latin, being derived from nouns in *udo*.

14. *Fortune.* 23 in *une*, all feminine.

15. *Montre.* 8 in *ontre*, all feminine except le pour et le contre, pro and con.

16. *Marquise.* 49 in *ise*, all feminine,

17. *Danse.* 7 in *anse*, all feminine.

18. *Révérence.* 134 in *ence*, all feminine but le silence, silence.

19. *Taille.* 79 in *aille*, all feminine.

20. *Beauté.* There are 512 nouns ending in *té*: they occur very frequently and are all feminine except a few, viz. pâté, a pie, côté, a side, le bénédicité, a prayer, and a small number of names of men derived from participles, as deputé, revolté, &c.

21. *Idée.* There are 271 nouns in *ée*, all feminine except musée, a museum, trophée, and a few words derived from the Greek, as Hyménée, coryphée, scarabée, &c. which are very rarely used.

22. *Heure.* 11 in *eure*, all feminine.

23. *Mesaventure.* Of 305 nouns in *ure*, all are feminine except augure, parjure, and murmure.

24. *Secousse.* 12 in *ousse*, all feminine.

25. *Création.* Particular attention must be paid to nouns in *ion*, which amount to 1173.

They are all feminine except 8 designations of males, and pion, a pawn at chess, septentrion, the north, croupion, the rump, scorpion, a scorpion, with fanion, gabion, galion, talion, and trillion.

26. *Vue*. 44 in *ue*, all feminine.

27. *Minute*. 13 in *ute*, and 14 in *oute*, all feminine but parachute, and doute, doubt.

28. *Richesse*. 90 in *esse* all feminine without exception.

SECOND FEMININE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 1451 *Nouns.*

LA JOLIE JULIENNE, LA TULIPE, ET LA ROSE.

Julienne, (1) la *rosière,* (2) *reine,* (3) de la fête,
Avec sa *couronne* (4) sur la tête,
De sa *conduite* (5) sans *tache,* (6) digne *récompense.* (7)
Courait dans les allées s'échappant de la danse.
D'une *onde,* (8) pure elle arrose
Sa *favorite* (9) sa chere *rose.* (10)
La *tulipe,* (11) de la rose voisine
A la *jaunisse* (12) de jalousie faisant la *mine,* (13)
Par *pique* (14) dit à notre héroine,
Pourquoi, *Mademoiselle* (15) de grace,
Faut-il que je cède la *place* (16)
A cette *rougeaude,* (17) cette *idole,* (18)
Dont tu sembles être *folle ?* (19)
Pourquoi sans *rime* (20) ni *raison,* (21)
Perdrais-je à la comparaison ?
Dans ta *robe* (22) en *guirlande* (23) tu la places :
Ou dans tes *boucles* (24) tu l'enlace.
N'ai-je pas une *excuse* (25) d'être en *colère,* (26)
De te voir avec ma *rivale,* (27) cette *nabote,* (28)
Et qu'à moi toujours on préfère
Cette *pimbèche,* (29) cette *sotte ?* (30)
Ne sois point en peine,
Reprit la *vierge* (31) reine :

Ne le prends pas en grippe, (32)
Jalouse tulipe :
Dans la gelée je te couvris de *natte*, (33)
Mais tu l'oublies *ingrate !* (34)
Néanmoins sans adulation,
Tu mérites notre admiration :
Mais souviens-toi que la beauté extérieure
Cédera toujours aux beautés intérieures.

NOTES TO THE SECOND FEMININE FABLE.

1. *Julienne.* There are 12 nouns in *enne*, all feminine.

2. *Rosière.* Of 297 nouns ending in *ière*, all are feminine except cimetière. Words in ère are classed separately. At Salenci, in France, a young woman is annually chosen "*queen of the rose*," LA ROSIÈRE. This honour is conferred for supereminent virtue and correctness of demeanour. The queen is crowned with a garland of roses on the 8th of June. Madame de Genlis has written a little play, in which this pleasing and honourable ceremony is admirably described; it is called La Rosière de Salenci.

3. *Reine.* 12 in *eine*, all feminine.

4. *Couronne.* 30 in *onne*, all feminine except personne, nobody: personne, a person, is feminine.

5. *Conduite.* 12 in *uite*, all feminine.

6. *Tache.* Of 30 nouns in *ache*, the only masculines are gamaches, gaiters, panache, a plume, relâche, relaxation, and 3 or four names of men, as bravache, a bully, &c.

7. *Récompense.* 8 in *ense*, all feminine.

8. *Onde.* Of 14 in *onde*, the only masculine is monde, the world.

9. *Favorite.* Of 48 in *ite*, all are feminine except the names of men, as satellite, Aréopagite, &c., and mérite, démérite, gite, site, and rite.

10. *Rose.* 15 in *ose*, all feminine.

11. *Tulipe.* Of 12 in *ipe*, the only masculines are participe and principe.

12. *Jaunisse.* 14 in *isse*, all feminine.

13. *Mine.* 157 in *ine*, all feminine except le platine, platina.

14. *Pique.* There are 116 nouns in *ique*. The masculine exceptions are 26 designations of men as ecclésiastique, laïque, &c. in portique, a portico, pique, at cards, topique, and tropique.

15. *Mademoiselle.* Of 123 in *elle* the only masculines are libelle, a libel, vermicelle, vermicelli, isabelle, a colour, and violoncelle, a violoncello.

16. *Place.* 27 in *ace*, all feminine except espace, a space.

17. *Rougeaude.* 19 in *aude*, all feminine.

18. *Idole.* Of 70 in *ole*, all are feminine except symbole, mole, a dyke, monopole, a monopoly, pôle, and rôle.

19. *Folle.* 12 in *olle*, all feminine.

20. *Rime.* 28 in *ime*, all feminine except régime, crime, centime, and dîme.

21. *Raison.* 41 in *aison*, all feminine without exception.

22. *Robe.* 7 in *obe* and *obbe*, all feminine but lobe and globe.

23. *Guirlande.* Of 37 in *ande*, the only masculine is multiplicande.

24. *Boucle.* 3 in *oucle*, all feminine.

25. *Excuse.* 11 in *use*, all feminine.

26. *Colère.* Of the 73 nouns in *ère*, the masculine exceptions are 7 designations of men, with viscères, mystère, ministère, cautère, adultère, ulcère, cratère, and a few words of very rare occurrence.

27. *Rivale.* Of 50 in *ale*, and 12 in *alle*, all are feminine but scandale, intervalle, ovale, pétale, and the compounds of balle.

28. *Nabote.* 47 in *ote*, all feminine except the names of men, antidote and vote.

29. *Pimbêche.* 17 in *èche*, all feminine but prêche a sermon.

30. *Sotte.* 37 in *otte*, all feminine but tirebotte, a boot-jack.

31. *Vierge.* 11 in *erge*, all feminine but cierge, a taper.

32. *Grippe.* 4 in *ippe*, all feminine.

33. *Natte.* 11 in *atte*, all feminine.

34. *Ingrate.* 35 in *ate*, all feminine except the names of men, and stigmate, which is used only when speaking of the marks of our Saviour's wounds.

THIRD FEMININE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 1408 *Nouns.*

LA VILLAGEOISE ET LA BELETTE.

Une *villageoise* (1) à *foroe* (2) d'*attrapes*, (3)
Trouva enfin dans sa *trappe*, (4)
Une impudente *belette*, (5)
Qui mangeait en *goinfrade* (6) ses poulettes.
En *phrase* (7) adroite la *captive* (8) dit,
O belle *paysanne!* (9) épargne ma vie:
Me tuer serait grande *injustice*, (10)
Car des vermines je suis la destructrice,
Et de tes *poules* (11) la *sauvegarde* (12) et la protectrice.
Quelle *vergogne!* (13) dit la fille, quelle *histoire!* (14)
Je mourrais de *honte* (15) d'être si niaise,
Que de me laisser croire
De telles *fadaises!* (16)
Aux poules confiées à ma *charge* (17) tu fais la *guerre*, (18)
Aussi sur que pleine de *sève*, (19)
Nourries de la *boue* (20) de la terre,
Les *branches* (21) d'une *citrouille* (22) ou d'une *gadèle* (23) s'élevent.
Si tu n'eusses pas usé de *feintes*, (24)
Je ne t'aurais point punie,
Mais je n'écoute plus tes *plaintes*, (25)
A *cause* (26) de ton hypocrisie.

Tu n'apportes dans ma *cahane* (27) que *plaies* (28)
et *bosses* ! (29)
Et aussi sur que j'espère aller à mes *noces* (30)-
Trompeuse, (31) tu mourras ! et puis sur la tête,
Notre *hogneuse* (32) avec une *maillocha* (33) as-
somma la bête.

NOTES TO THE THIRD FEMININE FABLE.

1. *Villageoise*. There are 17 nouns in *oise*, and 2 in *oisse*, all feminine.

2. *Force*. 7 in *orce*, all feminine but divorce.

3. *Attrape*. 14 in *ape*, all feminine but Pape, the Pope, a masculine absolute.

4. *Trappe*. 8 in *appe*, all feminine.

5. *Belette*. Of 276 in *ette*, the only masculines are amulette, squelette, and 3 compound words, as porte-mouchettes, a snuffer-tray. The learner will observe that words compounded of a verb and a substantive are masculine, even though the noun be feminine, as porte-lettre, tire-balle, casse-noisette, &c.

6. *Goinfrade*. Of 139 nouns in *ade*, stade, a stadium, is the only masculine.

7. *Phrase*. Of 23 in *ase*, vase, gymnase, Pegase, and Caucase, are the only masculines.

8. *Captive*. Of 43 in *ive*, all are feminine but convive: but we say, Il faut être sur *le* qui vive, we must be on the alert.

9. *Paysanne*. 13 in *anne*, all feminine.

10. *Injustice*. There are 143 in *ice*. The masculine exceptions are rather numerous, but may

be easily fixed. Remember, that except 5 all the feminines in *ice* designate *women*. These 5 feminines are malice, milice, notice, police, and premices. Therefore, except these 5, when the learner meets with a noun in *ice* that does not name a female, he will know it to be masculine.

11. *Poule.* 13 in *oule*, all feminine but moule, a model.

12. *Sauvegarde.* 37 in *arde*, all feminine but péricarde.

13. *Vergogne.* 14 in *ogne*, all feminine but Bourgogne, Burgundy, where *vin* is understood.

14. *Histoire.* There are 80 words in *oire*. This is the most difficult ending in the language, as there are nearly as many masculines as feminines. The learner must remember that all places in which any persons assemble are masculine, as réfectoire, a refectory; all law and church terms are masculine, as offertoire, the offertory, petitoire, an action at law; and the remaining masculines in *oire* must be committed to memory; boire, lvoire, vomitoire, déboire, génitoires, purgatoire, territoire, and machicatoire.

15. *Honte.* 12 in *onte*, all feminine but conte, a story.

16. *Fadaise.* 15 in *aise*, all feminine except malaise, mésaise.

17. *Charge.* 8 in *arge*, all feminine; but we say *le* large, the offing.

18. *Guerre.* Of 12 in *erre*, the masculines are cimeterre, verre, parterre, and tonnerre.

19. *Sève.* 12 in *ève*, all feminine but rève and élève. Elève is both masculine and feminine.

20. *Boue.* 23 in *oue*, all feminine.

21. *Branches.* 14 in *anche*, all feminine, but Dimanche and manche, a handle: manche is feminine when it means a sleeve.

22. *Citrouille.* 18 in *ouille*, all feminine.

23. *Gadèle.* Of 19 in *èle*, the masculines are zèle, modèle, parallèle, and infidèle.

24. *Feintes.* 12 in *einte*, all feminine.

25. *Plaintes.* 6 in *ainte*, all feminine.

26. *Cause.* 8 in *ause*, 3 in *ausse*, all feminine.

27. *Cabane.* Of 50 nouns in *ane*, all are feminine but âne, an ass, crâne, the skull, mânes, ghosts, and organe, an organ.

28. *Plaie.* 49 in *aie*, all feminine without exception.

29. *Bosse.* Of 12 in *osse*, the only masculines are carosse and colosse.

30. *Noces.* 7 in *oce*, all feminine but négoce and sacerdoce.

31. *Trompeuse.* There are 263 nouns in *euse*, all feminine without exception: they almost all designate females.

32. *Bégueule.* 10 in *eule*, all feminine.

33. *Mailloche.* There are 30 nouns in *oche*, all feminine but proche, reproche, coche, and médianoche.

The pupil having learned thus far, will have fixed in the memory the genders of 6907 feminine nouns. There remain about 220 more, which I could not introduce: many of these are designations of females, as, une dagorne, a

shrew, veuve, a widow, femme, a woman, sage-femme, a midwife, and the like, the gender of which is instantly obvious. The rest are added in the following list :—

Feminine Words in e mute, not comprehended in the preceding Rules.

Une lieue, a league
Une queue, a tail
Une meute, a pack of hounds
Une preuve, a proof
Une œuvre, a deed
Une manœuvre, a manœuvre
Une fièvre, a fever
Une lèvre, a lip
Une bible, a bible
Une fibre, a fibre
Une affiche, a placard
Une corniche, a cornice
Une miche, a roll
Une niche, a niche
Des bribes, scraps
Des besicles, spectacles
Une ferme, a farm
Une citerne, a cistern
Une lanterne, a lantern
Une caserne, barracks
La gouverne, direction
Une giberne, a cartridge-box
Une serpe, a bill-hook
Une controverse, a controversy
La perte, loss
L'alerte, alarm
Une découverte, a discovery
Des conserves, preserves
Des verves, whims
Une dracène, a dracæna
Une cataracte, a cataract
L'épacte, the epact
Une montagne, a mountain
La campagne, the country
Une châtaigne, a chesnut
Une bague, a ring
Une huppe, a tuft
Une perruque, a peruque
La lutte, wrestling
Une hutte, a hut
Une fugue, a fugue
L'huile, oil
Une tuile, a tile
Une huître, an oyster
Une couple, a couple
Une source, a source
Une bourse, a purse
La douane, the custom-house.
La bourbe, mud
La fourbe, deceit
Les annonces, the banns
La provende, provender
Une légende, a legend
Une amende, a fine
La tempe, a temple
Une larme, a tear
Une alarme, an alarm
Les armes, weapons
Une harpe, a harp
Une carpe, a carp
Une remarque, a remark
Une barque, a bark
L'âme, the soul
Une cellule, a cell
La cuticule, the cuticle
La mule, the Pope's slipper
Une pilule, a pill

Une virgule, a comma
Une péninsule, a peninsula
Une pendule, a clock
La gauge, gage
L'ebène, ebony
Une vague, a wave
Une aile, a wing
Une défaite, a defeat
Une retraite, a retreat
Les Alpes, the Alps
Une jupe, a petticoat
La fresque, fresco
Une horloge, a clock
Une loge, a lodge
La pompe, pomp
La moëlle, marrow
Une tourte, a fruit pie
La fange, dirt
La frange, fringe
Une grange, a barn
Une orange, an orange
Les louanges, praises
Une scène, a scene
Une bibliothèque, a library
Une valve, a valve
La lèpre, a leprosy
Les vêpres, vespers
Une guêpe, a wasp
Une goutte, a drop
Une boîte, a box
La pointe, the point
Une colombe, a dove
Une bombe, a bomb
Une tombe, a monument
La peste, a plague
Une veste, a waistcoat
Les cendres, ashes
Une réponse, an answer

These nouns, with all those in *ése*, *arte*, *ourde*, and *ampe*, 28 in number, added to some female designations and a few words seldom used, complete the feminine list, which amounts to 7133. This number, added to the masculines, 8415, will give the total amount of the French nouns, 15,548; a calculation which I believe agrees as nearly as possible with those made by the French Grammarians.

As soon as the learner has committed the six fables to memory, he ought to exercise himself in the *application* of them. This may be done by his teacher taking a dictionary and calling the nouns, while the pupil, as each word is called, refers it in his memory to the guiding word in the fable, and answers as to the gender. A very little practice will enable him to refer in a moment to a word in the fables that ends like the word

he wants to know the gender of. For instance, suppose the word asked be haleine, the breath, his membry will refer it to *reine*, or *peine*; and as these words occur in the fable about the *queen of the rose*, *a female*, he will know at once that haleine is feminine.

Gibier, game, he would refer to *sanglier*, mé-tal, to *cheval*; enfance and espérance, to *chance*; gravité, to *beauté*; fente to *attente*; carquois to *bois*; and so of the rest.

The following list comprehends all those nouns which the French make masculine in one signification, and feminine in the other. I should recommend students who have made some progress in the language, to copy them all three or four times, as the surest means of impressing them on the memory.

Une aide, help
Un aide, an assistant, as aide-de-camp
Un aigle, an eagle
L'aigle Impériale, a standard
L'aise, comfort, ease, *fem.*
Le malaise, discomfort
Un aune, an alder tree
Une aune, an ell measure
Un barbe, a Barbary horse
Une barbe, a beard
Un barde, a bard
La barde, a slice of bason roasted with a fowl
Un Basque, a Biscayan
Une basque, a skirt
Un berce, a bird
Une berce, a plant
Un braque, a setting dog
Les braques, *fem.* the claws of shell fish
Un câpre, a privateer
Une câpre, a caper
Le caraque, cocoa
Une caraque, a carrack, a kind of ship
Le carpe, the wrist
Une carpe, a carp
Un cartouche, an ornament in designing
Une cartouche, a cartridge
Un coche, a waggon, a passage boat
Une coche, an old sow, a notch
Le connétable, the Lord High Constable of France

La connétable, his lady
Un couple, a man and his wife
Une couple, a pair, a brace
Le chrême, or crême, consecrated oil
Le crême de tartre, a drug
La crême, cream
Un critique, a critic
Une critique, a criticism
Une dame, a lady
Le dame dame, a sort of cheese
Le double, a duplicate, twice the value
La double, the second stomach of a ruminating animal
Un enseigne, an ensign, an officer
Une enseigne, a flag, a token
Un exemple, an example, a precedent
Une exemple, a writing copy, a pattern
Le faux, falsehood
La faux, a scythe
Le fin, the main point
La fin, the end
Le follicule, the gall bladder
La follicule, the seed vessel in plants
Un forêt, a gimlet
Une forêt, a forest
Un foudre, a tun vessel, a wine-butt
Un foudre de guerre, a thunderbolt of war, a great warrior
Une foudre, a thunderbolt
La foudre de Dieu, the wrath of God
Un fourbe, a swindler
La fourbe, knavery, deceit
Une garde, a defence
Une garde, a guardsman
Le greffe, a register
La greffe, a graft
Les gueules, gules, in heraldry, *mas.*
La gueule, the jaws of a beast
Un guide, a guide
Une guide, a rein
Le haute-paye, a soldier in extra pay
La haute-paye, extra pay
Un heliotrope, a sun-flower
Une héliotrope, a spotted precious stone
Un hymne, a chaunt of the ancients
Une hymne, a Christian hymn
Un iris, a rainbow
Une iris, the circle round the pupil of the eye
Les Larves, *mas.* evil spirits
La larve, a worm or grub
Une ligne, a line
Un interligne, a space between lines
Un litre, a measure for liquids
Une litre, mourning hangings used in churches
Un livre, a book
Une livre, a pound weight, a piece of money
Un manche, a handle
Une manche, a sleeve, the channel
Un manœuvre, a bricklayer's man
Une manœuvre, a manœuvre
Un martyre, a martyrdom
Une martyre, a female martyr
Un matamore, a boaster
Une matamore, a slave prison
Un mémoire, a bill, a memoir
La mémoire, the memory

Un mire, a boar five years old

Une mire, an aim, the button at the muzzle of a gun to take aim by

Un mode, a mood, accident

La mode, fashion, custom

Un mole, a pier, a mole, a dyke

Une mole, a tympany, a false idea

La mort, death

Un mort, a corpse, a dead man

Un mouffle, pulley, a set of pulleys

Une moufle, a mitten

Un moule, a model, a pattern, an example

Une moule, a muscle, a shell fish

Un mouſſe, a ship-boy

La mouſſe, moss, froth

Un novice, a novice, a cabin boy

Une novice, a female preparing to take the veil, a nun expectant

Une nuit, a night

Une nuit, a restless night

Le minuit, midnight

Le grand œuvre, the philosoper's stone

Un œuvre, a literary work

Les hors d'œuvre, *mas.* small ragouts, side dishes

Une œuvre, an action, a work, a deed

Un ombre, a sort of fish like the salmon

L'ombre, *mas.* a game at cards

Une ombre, a shadow, a ghost

Les ombres, *mas.* is applied to uninvited visitors introduced to a feast in ancient Rome by the invited guests

Un orgue, an organ

Les orgues, *fem.* a pair of organs

L'orge, *fem.* barley

L'orge mondé, pooled barley

Un page, a page, an attendant

Une page, a page in a book

Un paillasse, a theatrical clown

Une paillasse, a mattrass

Un palme, a measure of length

Une palme, an advantage

Un panache, a plume

Une panache, a pea-hen

Un pantomime, a pantomime player

Une pantomime, a pantomime

Un parallèle, a comparison

Une parallèle, a parallel line

Le passe passe, juggling

Une passe, a pass in fencing, a hen-sparrow

Un pendule, a pendulum

Une pendule, a clock

Le période, the heighth

La période, an epoch, a period

Personne, *mas.* nobody

Une personne, a person

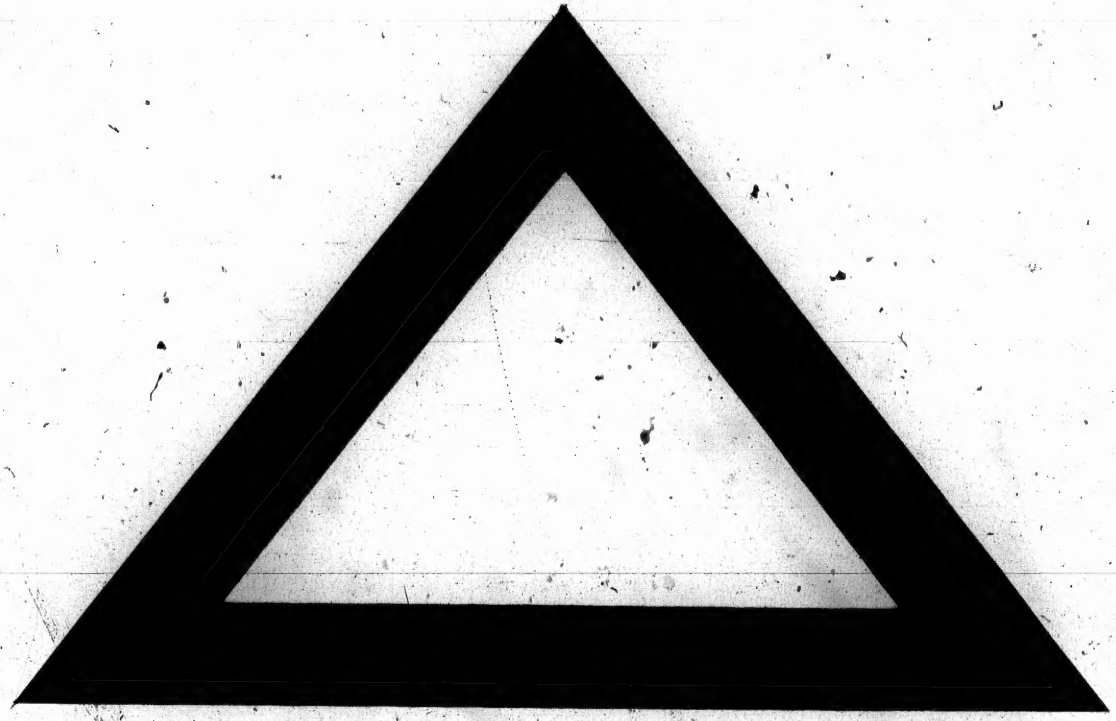
Un pique, a spade, at cards

Un pique nique, a pic nic, a party where each contributes provisions

Une pique, a spear, a quarrel

Un pivoine, a kind of snipe, a quail-snapper

La pivoine, peony, a plant

Un plane, a plane-tree

Une plane, a plane, a carpenter's tool
Le platine, platina, a metal
La platine, the plate to which a watch movement is fastened, a copper plate
Un plinthe, a squared body of soldiers
Une plinthe, a plinth, in architecture
Un poël, a stove, a coffin pall
Un poël, a frying-pan
Un Polacre, a Polish gentleman
Une polacre, a polacca, a vessel in common use in the Mediterranean.
Le ponte, punto, one who gambles
La ponte, the laying of eggs
Un poste, a station, a situation, office
La poste, the post-office, the mail, travelling post
Le pourpre, purple, the purples, or spotted fever
La pourpre, used figuratively for the power anddignity of a king, pope, cardinal, &c.
Un prétexte, a pretence, a pretext
La prétexte, an ancient Roman dress
Un pupille, a male pupil
Une pupille, the apple of the eye, a female pupil
Un régale, an organ pipe
La régale, the holding a vacant bishopric
Le relâche, relaxation
Une relâche, the touching at a sea port
Un remise, a glass coach
Une remise, a coach house
Le serpentaire, a constellation
La serpentaire, dragon-wort
Le sinople, vert in heraldry, a chalk
La sinople, anemone, a flower
Le solde, payment, balance of an account
La solde, the pay of a soldier
Un somme, a sleep, a nap
Une somme, a sum of money a load
Un souris, a smile,
Une souris, a mouse
Une syllabe, a syllable
Un monosyllabe, a monosyllable
Un polysyllabe, a polysyllable
La terre, the earth
La terre à terre, short leaps of a horse
Le rezterre, a surface even with the ground
La tête, the head
Un tête à tête, a tete-a-tete
Un torse, a torso, a mutilated statue
Une torse, a turner's tool
Un triomphe, a triumph, victory
Une triomphe, a trump card, a game at cards
Un trompette, a trumpeter
Une trompette, a trumpet
Le vague, empty space
La vague, a wave
Un vase, a vase
La vase, slime, mud
Un vis-à-vis, a carriage
Une vis, a screw
Un voile, a veil, a cover
Une voile, a sail